

The Woman's Column.

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The Woman's Column.

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A QUESTION OF JUSTICE.

Rev. Charles G. Ames said at the recent New England Woman Suffrage Festival:

We stand for simple, impartial justice. Whether women are inferior, superior, or equal to men may be an open question for some centuries to come; but it has nothing to do with the right of women to a voice in their own affairs.

The interests of men and women are united. If equal suffrage would destroy the womanly qualities, we should say let the ballot go. I should say let it go also in the case of men if it destroyed the manly qualities. But after experience we find that the use of the ballot by men is educative, promotes self-respect, and tends to increase a man's usefulness to the community; and we do not see why it should not have the same effect in the case of women. When women come to a new function in society, they are of more value, not only to society, but in themselves as women. If "to make a man a slave takes half his worth away," every unjust limitation placed upon the rights of women lessens their value.

It is a noteworthy fact that there are almost no apostasies from our ranks, while there are constant conversions from the other side to our cause. People are converted before they know it. Women go to bed remonstrants, and wake up in the morning suffragists.

AGAINST WHITE SLAVE TRADE.

A Conference of delegates from many philanthropic societies was lately held in London to consider the details of a scheme for the suppression of the White Slave Traffic. The Earl of Aberdeen presided and many good speeches were made and good letters read.

Ellice Hopkins wrote:

"Stick together. Do not let differences of creed or diversity of operations divide you in fighting an evil which is not only infidelity to God, but infidelity to our own human nature, making the beast the master of the man. What I have found the greatest obstacle to steady associated work for our Lord's kingdom on earth is, first, our wretched sectarian divisions, which make us constantly turn our arms against each other instead of against the forces of evil; and, secondly, when we have got together on a Committee, the moment something arises that we don't agree with, or some action is taken which we do not altogether endorse, the invet-

erate habit we have of resigning. Why, if the Devil himself got on a Committee on which I was sitting, I would sit tight to have the privilege of voting against him, and not let God's cause go by default! Be you Churchman, be you Non-conformist, be you a sub conscious Christian calling yourself an agnostic, stick together in fighting this shame of our common humanity. Bear in mind those quaint words of dear old Berridge, when an old friend informed him of the death of the Countess of Huntingdon, adding, 'You did not agree very well on earth, sir, but I have no doubt you will sing very harmoniously in heaven.' 'Ay, ay!' responded the old man, solemnly shaking his hoary head; 'the Lord washed our hearts down here; He'll wash our brains up there.'

"Let us work with one heart together against evil down here, bearing with each other, in remembrance of the washing of the brains up there, of which we all stand in need."

IN BEHALF OF WORKING GIRLS.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch at the recent New England Suffrage Festival spoke on suffrage from the point of view of the wage-earner. She said:

The old home employments have come out into the great world of business. Men have organized industry, and transferred the spinning wheel from the chimney-corner to the Lowell mills. More than half of the cotton workers are women. Legislators are beginning to deal with the age, the hours and conditions of women's labor. The people who say women may work, but must have no voice as to the conditions, remind me of the two Irishmen who went out one night to shoot their landlord. They lay in wait for an hour, and for two hours, but still he did not come. At last one of them put his head out and peered down the road, saying anxiously, "O Pat, I hope no harm has come to the poor ould gentleman!" A similar generous solicitude weighs on the hearts of those men and women who say that men alone should legislate for working girls. Should the working girl not control the law that controls her? She who is the weakest of all the groups in the industrial army, is the door of prejudice to be shut in her face?

PROF. BARTON ON THE BALLOT.

Prof. Barton of the Institute of Technology at a recent public meeting spoke on the home-maker's need of the ballot. He said:

I shall speak of the need of the ballot not for the women who are exceptionally well educated or well read, but for the ordinary woman.

To have a true family in the completest sense, we need father, mother and child, and the father and mother must necessarily be coequal in partnership. If a person does not participate in any matter, that person has not the same interest to study it, to look it up and understand it. This is the case with woman and public

affairs. Woman has not the ballot; she is taken up with minute family cares; and if she has nothing else, she must inevitably be narrowed. But if she has the ballot, she has to study public questions in order to vote on them; she thus gets broadened, and consequently she broadens her husband and children. If she is narrowed, her husband cannot have the same admiration and respect for her that he otherwise would. A broad-minded mother also impresses herself more strongly upon the children, and has a greater influence upon them. I have watched in my own family the effect of my wife's having the same general training as myself, and of our coequal partnership; and I find that the children respect her vastly more than children respect their mothers in families where this equality does not exist.

RESOLUTIONS AND OFFICERS.

The New England Woman Suffrage Association at its recent annual business meeting in Boston adopted resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That we congratulate New Hampshire on having cast the largest vote for equal suffrage ever given by any New England State; Massachusetts on having secured an equal guardianship law and an increased vote for suffrage in the Legislature; Maine on having obtained letters from eighteen hundred women taxpayers in 237 different towns, expressing their wish for the ballot; Vermont on increased activity and many new converts; and Massachusetts, Vermont, and Rhode Island upon having woman suffrage Governors.

That we condole with Connecticut on the defeat of the bills for a woman factory inspector and a woman's reformatory, and all the other bills that the women wanted; and we call attention to the contrast between Connecticut and Colorado, where not one plank of either political party platform was enacted into law by the Legislature just adjourned, but a large number of bills were passed which were wanted on humanitarian grounds by the women, irrespective of party.

That the registration of 856,000 women to 970,000 men under the new National Suffrage law of Australia shows that when women have the full ballot they are glad to vote.

That we honor the memory of Ralph Waldo Emerson, and remind those who are praising his wisdom that he believed in the ballot for women.

That, since more than nine-tenths of our teachers are women, it is an anomaly that there is not one woman among the hundreds of speakers on the general program of the National Educational Association. It shows that the educators who made up the program need themselves to be educated.

That equal suffrage means not competition but co-operation between men and women; that the two together can accomplish more than either alone; and that we will not cease our efforts till the opportunity for this co-operation is secured, not only in the home but in the State and nation.

A resolution was also adopted reaffirming the utterance of the National Suffrage Convention in favor of international peace and arbitration, and protesting against the massacre of Jews in Russia.

Mr. George W. Catt has just been elected president of the Alumni Association of the Iowa State College, of which he and his wife, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, are both graduates.

THE MOTHER AND THE BALLOT.

Mrs. Esther F. Boland, at the recent New England Suffrage Festival, spoke of the need of the ballot from the standpoint of a mother. She said:

An old Arabian proverb says, "God found that he could not be everywhere so he made mothers. It seems to me that this expresses the highest possible conception of the sacred and tender relation of motherhood."

Certainly, true women have always acted in the spirit of this saying, believing that the nurture and guidance of the little ones committed to them is indeed a divine trust; and the reason that some mothers look askance at the proposition to assume the responsibility of voting is because they fear it would detract from the beauty of the home life, or the performance of vitally important maternal duties.

To meet this apprehension, it should be said that suffragists place just as high an estimate upon a mother's work in the home as do others, but we further hold that the additional duties of citizenship would not only not interfere with a conscientious discharge of the purely womanly functions, but would positively aid a woman therein.

Granting, therefore, for the moment, that the range of a mother's activities should not extend beyond such work as directly pertains to the welfare of her children, it is pertinent to ask if she can adequately carry out this high aim without giving serious attention to many matters outside the four walls of home; and commonly thought to be outside a woman's sphere. Let us consider this.

Is it not clear that the welfare of children and their future success in life is very closely bound up in the schools which they attend?

Does not their health largely depend upon the sanitary condition not only of the school buildings in which so much of their time is spent, but also of the streets and other places of public resort?

Is not their physical well-being further affected by the regulations of the Board of Health?—the protection afforded them from contagious diseases; the keeping pure of the milk and water supply; the preservation of food from adulteration, and numberless other matters which come directly under the control of whom? Mothers? Not at all; under the control of municipal or State authorities.

The experience of the people of Ithaca is a most painful illustration of the truth of this statement, for the recent epidemic of typhoid fever, which cost so many precious lives and caused so much sorrow, is said to have been due to the negligence of certain officials in not protecting the water supply from contamination.

As further illustrating my position, let me recall that several years ago a bill was introduced into the Massachusetts Legislature which provided for the better protection of milk. This would seem to be a measure which would receive universal approval; but, inconceivable as it may seem, there were actually men who opposed the bill as being too stringent. They declared that the adulterant most commonly used, and which, by magnificent irony, they termed "benefit," was not positively poisonous to the human infant, although destitute of nutritive value.

I took occasion to relate the incident of this debate to a young mother who, I happened to know, was experiencing great difficulty in procuring pure milk for her baby, and I casually asked her if she could see any connection between voting for members of the Legislature who would favor laws safeguarding her baby in this matter, and her duty as a mother. I had in mind a previous conversation in which she had loftily disclaimed any interest in

suffrage, declaring that she saw no use in women's voting, that it was simply a question of whether a Democrat or a Republican got in, and this made no difference to her; for her part, it took all of her time to take proper care of her baby, especially as she could not depend on getting pure milk for it, and had to peptonize and sterilize every drop it drank. My question put the matter in an entirely new light, and after pondering for a moment, she was bright enough to admit that voting for law-makers might be as necessary for the protection of her infant as sterilizing its milk.

Leaving the physical side of child-training, which forms so large a part of a mother's work, it is undeniable that the moral views which mothers strive to instill are influenced by the standards of public officials, the personal character of those who are honored with office, as well as their official action upon many matters which bear upon the moral welfare of the community. Many solicitous mothers seem oblivious to these facts, and really believe that they can safely entrench their little ones in the beautiful environment of home, surrounding them with all kinds of strong and gracious influences which will protect them from harm. But, friends, our children do not spend one half their waking hours in our presence, and from the moment that we enter our little four-year-olds in a kindergarten, we have placed them under conditions which we do not control, to be moulded by others than ourselves. No mother can accompany her children everywhere, and it not infrequently happens that, despite the most judicious home training a mother is capable of giving, she sees her efforts thwarted by forces outside of the home, and many a heart-broken woman has seen a beloved son, or daughter perchance, go down in disgrace because of baneful conditions which were encountered away from the fireside, conditions with which a mother cannot cope.

There are many snares set for the feet of frail humanity, but I suppose we shall all agree that the menace of the saloon is one of the gravest. This is not the place in which to discuss how this danger may best be met; but it is universally admitted that society must protect itself from it in some way. So every year, every man in this State, of whatever grade of intelligence, of whatever standard of morality, unless actually an idiot or criminal, is permitted to express at the polls how he thinks the liquor traffic should be regulated, while women, the class in the community of which men profess to think most highly, are excluded from any participation whatever in this important decision.

Personally, I have never cared to work for so-called license suffrage, because it is not clear to me that it would avail much unless exercised in connection with full suffrage; but, whether worth much or little, the injustice of withholding it is so obvious that I should think fair-minded men, even if not believers in full suffrage, would demand that at least this one discrimination against the women of this Commonwealth be removed.

Not less demoralizing than the saloon are other evils against which mothers must fortify their children. Do you think that Turkish parlors, gambling clubs, second-class hotels, theatres and dance-halls with bars attached, and kindred abominations, would not only be tolerated, but in some cases actually licensed, if the mothers of Boston took part in the election of the officials whose duty it is to suppress these evils, or at least to reduce them to a minimum?

No one claims that we can "make men good by law," but everyone who chooses to think will see that we can prevent men from wantonly corrupting others by means with which it is entirely within

the province of law to deal. If you doubt this, read a report of the Watch and Ward Society, and learn how much can be done through legal enactments and their enforcement, by way of safe-guarding youth from numerous perils.

We hear a good deal about the refining influence of art. How many thousand dollars must be expended in storing our museums, libraries, halls of schoolhouses and so on, with ennobling works of art, to be seen occasionally by the few, in order to offset the daily influence of the coarse and demoralizing posters which confront our children on their way to and from school, outraging their sense of propriety and lowering their standard of taste? Yet this, like the other matters to which I have referred, comes directly within the jurisdiction of our public officials.

Leaving this line of thought, I should like to show that mothers are handicapped in their work by the lessening of respect for their authority because they are not trusted with the ballot. What inference is a son likely to draw when he once realizes that his mother is not permitted to exercise a right not deemed too onerous for any twenty-one-year-old lad? But time presses, and I must hasten. If I have succeeded in showing that the special work of child-training which falls to mothers is greatly modified by these varied outside-of-home conditions, does it not follow that mothers would be attending very strictly to the particular business entrusted to them should they strive through the ballot, as well as in other ways now open to them, to ensure that their children shall not be morally or physically imperilled by the laxity or incompetence of public officials?

It certainly seems to us so, and we think it is high time that conscientious mothers, and women who are not mothers, should consider what their attitude should be toward the righteous reform measure which we advocate.

Without, then, abating to the slightest extent the watchful mother care which must surround well-nigh every waking moment of little children, without absolving ourselves, or wishing to absolve ourselves, from one of the arduous duties which motherhood imposes; without straining, through devotion to outside-of-home interests, the beautiful ties which exist between a mother and her growing boys and girls, let us reach out for added power wherewith better to acquit ourselves of the trust which we cheerfully assume.

Let us, with persistent zeal, but with dignified, calm and unruffled demeanor, press our claim for the privilege of co-operating with the men of this Commonwealth in strengthening the powers which make for righteousness, and which help to remove from the path of the young and frail, temptations that lure to death or moral shipwreck.

MARRYING "IN GOOD FAITH"

"The United States government has laid down a rule that officers of the United States army shall not marry unless they do so in good faith," is the curious and superfluous-looking way in which a special despatch from Leavenworth to the *Kansas City Journal* reads. The despatch adds: "The news has caused a sensation at Fort Leavenworth among officers who were indiscreet enough in the Philippines to marry women whom they never intended to 'love and respect.' Some time ago the United States government learned that army officers had married Filipino women during their stay on the island and had deserted them when they de-

parted for this country. This did not look well to the War Department, and an investigation was made. The investigation revealed, it is said, numerous cases of the kind mentioned above. Dozens of officers of the rank of lieutenant and captain married Filipino women, it is said, and then abandoned them."

BOYCOTTING A WOMAN.

A curious case of sex prejudice has arisen in Washington, D. C.

The *Washington Post* says editorially:

THE FACULTY OR THE STUDENTS?

In this matter of the School of Comparative Jurisprudence and Diplomacy, Columbian University, it would be interesting to know whether its affairs are managed by the faculty or the students. At first glance the question would seem to be frivolous, not to say absurd; but it has been raised, nevertheless, and seems to be entitled to consideration.

In the class of nine who have just qualified for the degree of D. C. L., there is one woman, and of the remaining eight, seven young gentlemen have combined to prevent her from receiving the degree. They have informed the president of the University that Mrs. Bailey, the woman in question, is not sufficiently grounded in the basic principles—whatever they may be; that she has not the intellectual grasp necessary; and that to make her a doctor of civil law will be "detrimental" to the class. They find fault with her thesis, which is not up to the lofty standard which they have established, and they allege that the professors, to the number of five or six, agree with them. On these grounds, and perhaps others which they do not think it proper to specify, they announce their determination to abstain from all participation in the commencement celebration—thereby bereaving it of those accessories of grace and charm and chivalry which they alone can furnish. Only one man in the class has held aloof from this noble demonstration—Señor Alfredo Alvarez Calderon, of Peru, whose identity we are very glad to establish.

The question remains: Is Columbian University conducted and controlled by its duly appointed officials, or by the members of the graduating class in the School of Comparative Jurisprudence and Diplomacy? If by the officials, why do they not conduct and control it? If by the graduating class, why not discharge the faculty and so reduce expenses? This uncertainty is a little bit confusing to the public mind. Incidentally, it puts a strain upon the public temper.

The *Washington Post* of May 27 says:

"The dissatisfaction among some of the members of the class of candidates for the degree of civil laws at the Columbian University concerning the bestowal of the same degree upon a woman, Mrs. Emma Reba Bailey, has found neither sympathy nor toleration among the gentlemen who comprise the faculty. Yesterday the disgruntled ones who took their grievance to Dr. Needham, the dean of the Law School and also the president of the college, had a deaf ear turned to their protest.

"There are nine members of the class who have been recommended for the de-

gree of doctor of civil laws, and of these nine Mrs. Bailey is the only woman. She has been studying law for several years, and has steadily progressed, taking a higher degree each year. She had the distinction of being the first woman ever admitted to the Law School of Columbian University, and only made application after she had graduated as bachelor of laws and master of laws at the Washington College of Law in this city. Every year there had been candidates for admission among the feminine sex, but the young men, as well as the faculty, opposed their admission, and the barriers were not removed until Mrs. Bailey was granted admission. This created much discussion, but numerous precedents at other prominent colleges caused heated argument to subside, and everything moved along smoothly. Mrs. Bailey and the boy students became the best of friends, and last June, when she received her degree as master of laws from Columbian University, she was accorded an ovation.

"Last fall, when it became known that Mrs. Bailey was to enter the class studying for the degree of doctor of civil laws, which is one of the highest degrees given by the university, and the highest within the gift of the law school, there was an even greater discussion than had taken place upon her admission to the lower class. The trouble seems to have been due to an unwillingness on the part of the young men to share this extremely difficult honor with a member of the opposite sex. Mrs. Bailey gained admittance to the School of Jurisprudence through a special grant of the executive board. This permission was necessary, since she was the first woman to become a member of this class, and when she is given her degree on June 2, she will have the unique honor of being the first woman in the United States to receive it.

"To a reporter of the *Post*, Dr. Needham said: 'Mrs. Bailey regularly entered for the degree, upon application to the executive committee, the school not being generally open to women. She has taken the regular course with the class. Her work has been duly approved and passed by several professors in charge. Her thesis, "Shall the Power of the President Be Extended or Restricted?" is a very able paper, and upon its presentation was read and passed upon by the faculty, so that it was not merely decided upon by one competent professor, but by several, after first having passed through the hands of a reader. There has been no discrimination in her behalf on the part of the faculty. She has worked hard and well. She is entitled to receive the degree in course, and it will be conferred in the same manner as upon the other graduates.'

"And if the young men carry out their threat of not appearing upon the stage on graduation night, Dr. Needham?" suggested the reporter.

"Only those present will receive their degrees," answered the president of Columbian University.

"It seems that the question of Mrs. Bailey's receiving the degree of D. C. L. was brought to a focus when it became known that the degree was to be conferred individually and not upon the class

as a body. The young men objected to having a woman come forward, and in the same manner as themselves receive the hood which is the insignia of the degree, and the conferring of which forms quite an attractive ceremony.

"Alfredo Alvarez Calderon, son of the Minister of Peru, distinguished himself by refusing to become associated with his fellow-students in their protest against Mrs. Bailey.

"The names of the students who expressed their dissent to the faculty are Edwin Dutton of Maryland, John K. Hench of Pennsylvania, Samuel Herrick of Pennsylvania, Alexander Kent of the District of Columbia, George McLanahan of New York, Haskell Talley of Tennessee, and Luther Walter of Kentucky.

"The Bailey controversy has naturally excited much comment in the various branches of the Columbian University. The majority of the students are decidedly in sympathy with Mrs. Bailey, as she is well known and very popular."

The only one of the young men who stuck to the determination not to take his degree with a woman was Haskell B. Talley of Tennessee, the president of the class. The eight others received their sheepskins with Mrs. Bailey.

THE \$6,000 appropriated by the Legislature of the State of Washington for traveling libraries was vetoed by Governor McBride, and the libraries will revert to the State Federation for support. Two years ago the twelve libraries turned over to the State were valued at \$600, and at that time the State voted \$2,000 for their maintenance.

MRS. IDA H. HARPER, whose equal suffrage department has been a feature of the *N. Y. Sun* for more than seven years, is now supplying the same department to the *Chicago Tribune*, and a daily in a leading Southern city proposes to begin publishing it next autumn. Mrs. Harper will then be reaching the East, the West and the South.

MRS. TOO TIN, the Chinese Christian teacher and editor, who was going to New York to rejoin her husband and open a school for Chinese children, now after six weeks of captivity in the Pacific Mail shed, San Francisco, is to be released on bond and permitted to travel to Montreal, where she will remain pending the receipt of a certificate from China establishing her right of entry as a student.

MRS. FANNY B. AMES said at the New England Woman Suffrage Festival: "I am an American and a democrat in the truest sense of the word. I have been abroad and seen cities with beautifully clean streets and splendid architecture, and then have come home to our half-cleaned streets and have felt notwithstanding that I was in a higher civilization. I would rather live in America than in Berlin. A government of the people, however imperfect, is better for the people than any government that can be imposed upon them from without. All classes of my countrymen and countrywomen are going to benefit by equal suffrage. There is a future coming which will be as much higher than this as this is higher than Berlin."

WOMEN'S HELP NEEDED.

Rev. Frederick B. Allen, city missionary of the Episcopal Church in Boston, and secretary of the Watch and Ward Society, said at a recent public meeting:

Under a representative government, the execution of law is absolutely dependent on public sentiment. We may have any amount of good legislation on the statute book, but it is ineffective and futile if not sustained by public sentiment. But who forms this public sentiment that stands behind the law? Ask the policeman, or anyone concerned in law-enforcement, and he will tell you the public sentiment which counts is that which is recorded by the ballot. But half the community is silent when these questions are decided. In many of these fights for righteousness which the Watch and Ward Society has waged, I have longed deeply that the wives, mothers and sisters might have a vote. I will not say that they have not influence now, but it is imperfect, inadequate and indirect. As a rule, men manage the business, and women the homes; therefore men see that the laws relating to property are sharply and strongly carried out, but the laws relating to the protection of the home and of public morals are ineffectively enforced. If women could vote, I am sure that this other part of legislation would be carried out also. At present, if a man steals, the police chase him from the Atlantic to the Pacific. If he only ruins the daughters of the poor, he is not pursued with half the zeal or severity.

But it is said that women are not all good; that many women would turn out to defend the saloons and other evil resorts. That is a most fallacious argument. An Irishman was shown the broken statue of Victory, and, looking at the mutilated figure, he said, "Bedad, is that Victory? I'd like to see the other woman!" Now, I am not worrying about the other woman—the bad woman. In the saloons there are nine men to one woman, and in the churches two or three women to one man. I have no fear of any incursion of evil if women were allowed to register their moral earnestness at the polls. I advocate the ballot for women not so much as a privilege as a duty—not because they want it so much, but because we need them sorely. I long to have them allowed to have their voices heard in favor of those things that are just, true, pure, lovely and of good report, in this great fight that is always going on between light and darkness.

PROF. SOULE ON PROGRESS.

Prof. Annah May Soule of Mt. Holyoke College, at the recent New England Suffrage Festival spoke on suffrage, from the point of view of the college-bred woman. She said:

This question is always asked me: "Why do women want to vote? Men are good. Many of our laws are more favorable to women than to men." Some of the legislation that women are expected to enjoy reminds me of a picnic party I once saw on the train, consisting of mother, aunts, and a small boy. The little boy wriggled and fretted till his mother finally took him and set him down hard, saying, with emphasis: "Now you sit down where I've set you. We've brought you out to have a good time, and you're going to have it!"

I have a great respect for men. They are good, true, chivalric, and loyal. The Lord made them so to match the women. To know how good they are, you only need to be educated with them. A woman who studies at a coeducational college learns to have a profound respect for her brother as well as her sister worker;

but she learns also to have a respect for logic and the course of history; and she sees that history is a movement toward the freedom of mankind—a movement of which this is a part. Men and women now work together in every activity of life but one, and it is absurd to suppose they will remain unequal in that one. So long as they meet as equals in the church, in society, in education and industry, the logic of events is forcing them on to meet as equals in public affairs. The struggle of the Greeks against the Persians was for the freedom of the human mind; that of the French Revolution, for the freedom of human action; the American Revolution, for the freedom of private property; and the woman's rights movement is for the freedom of the will—the freedom of the human soul to work out its own salvation.

GERMAN NOTES.

The first statistics have just come to hand on the effects of the law requiring the government to take charge of children whose parents neglect their duties. These figures refer to Prussia only, but the numbers are no less significant. We are informed that while under the old law the average number of children educated under State supervision during a whole year was 156, under the new law 2,885 were provided for during the six months from April 1, 1901, to Oct. 1 of the same year. These statistics also say that of professional criminals in Germany, one-ninth were illegitimate children, and one-third had lost their parents before they were fourteen—a striking illustration of the importance of home influences on moral development.

The president of the Women's Aid Society at Munich, who as an owner of taxable property has a right to vote at municipal elections, went to the polls in person this year for the first time. Hitherto it has been the custom for German women entitled to vote to send a male substitute to the polls with their votes. She was looked upon with some surprise, but was allowed to cast her vote without objection.

Eight young women have been examined for the profession of librarians at Berlin. This is the first case in which women have prepared themselves for this work in Germany. The examination included Latin, history, literature, the management of libraries, and practical exercises. The women had been instructed for five months by the Superintendent Librarian of the Prussian House of Representatives, Professor Wolfstieg. He examined them before a large audience of men and women. All the candidates passed satisfactorily.

Dr. Elvira Castner, of Marienfelde, near Berlin, recently celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of her examination for the Doctorate of Dental Surgery at the University of Baltimore. She began her career as a teacher, and was the second woman from Germany (Dr. Tiburtius-Hirschfeld having been the first) who crossed the ocean to study a new profession that might be opened to German women. She was not only a successful dentist herself, but also induced her two sisters to take up the same profession.

Later she spent all her leisure in studying horticulture, until she became an authority in this line, and with her savings she bought property near Berlin and founded a school of horticulture for women. After twenty-two years of dentistry, she resigned her practice to one of her sisters, and resolved to devote the rest of her life entirely to this work. Forty-two students of the school, together with a large number of its graduates, and Dr. Petersen of Hamburg, her friend who took the degree with her at Baltimore, celebrated the day with her.

Mrs. Ingeborg von Bronsart lately celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of her debut as a musician. She appeared before the public for the first time as a pianist at St. Petersburg in 1853. After her marriage to the manager of the Royal Theatre at Hanover in Germany she gave up that profession and devoted most of her time to composing. Besides a large number of songs and of compositions for the piano, 'cello, and violin, she has composed operas that were very successful. One of them, "Jery and Bätely," has been given at fifteen different theatres; another, "Hiarne," at five. A new one will soon be finished. Mrs. Bronsart is also the composer of the march, "Kaiser Wilhelm I," which was played at the opening of the Women's Exposition at the Chicago Fair.

The Woman's Journal,

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